

of the head, particularly on the ventral surface. These, too, are differently developed in the different species but no consideration is given them here.

While, as above remarked, variation occurs in the epistomal appendages of the species of mosquito larvæ, those of a particular brood are fairly constant.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE X.

Epistomal appendages of mosquito larvæ.

- Fig. 1. *Culex triseriatus* Say, stage I.  
 " 2. " " " " II.  
 " 3. " " " " III.  
 " 4. " " " " IV.  
 " 5. *Culex territans* Walk., " I.  
 " 6. " " " " II.  
 " 7. " " " " III.  
 " 8. " " " " IV.  
 " 9. " " " " " variation.  
 " 10. *Culex restuans* Theob., stage IV.  
 " 11. *Culex canadensis* Theob., stage IV.  
 " 12. *Culex pipiens* Linn., stage IV.  
 " 13. *Culex cantans* Meig., stage IV.

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**Class I, HEXAPODA.**

Order V, LEPIDOPTERA.

**A NEW NAME FOR A TINEID GENUS.**

BY AUGUST BUSCK,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Paraclemensia, new name.**

*Brackenridgia* Busck, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., V, 193, 1903, not Ulrich, Tr. Amer. Micr. Soc., xxiii, 90, 1902.

Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell has kindly called my attention to the fact that the name *Brackenridgia* used by me for the genus of which *acerifoliella* Fitch (Dyar, Cat. Am. Lep., No. 6477) is the type and at present the only recognized species, is preoccupied in the Crustacea. I am glad to adopt a suggestion from Prof. Cockerell and would substitute the new generic name *Paraclemensia*, thus retaining in the name the tribute to the founder of the study of Microlepidoptera in this country.